Introduced by Senator Torres

February 5, 2014

An act to amend Section 11011.1 of the Government Code, relating to state government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 944, as introduced, Torres. Surplus state property.

Existing law requires the Department of General Services to dispose of surplus state real property in a specified manner, including, but not limited to, prescribing the priority of disposition of the property before the department offers it for sale to private entities or individuals.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 11011.1 of the Government Code is 2 amended to read:
- 3 11011.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
- 4 except Article 8.5 (commencing with Section 54235) of Chapter
- 5 5 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5, the disposal of surplus state
- 6 real property by the Department of General Services-shall be is
- 7 subject to the requirements of this section. For purposes of this
- 8 section, "surplus state real property" means real property declared
- 9 surplus by the Legislature and directed to be disposed of by the
- 10 Department of General Services, including any real property
- 11 previously declared surplus by the Legislature but not yet disposed

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of by the Department of General Services prior to the enactment of this section.

- (b) (1) The department may dispose of surplus state real property by sale, lease, exchange, a sale combined with an exchange, or other manner of disposition of property, as authorized by the Legislature, upon any terms and conditions and subject to any reservations and exceptions the department deems to be in the best interests of the state.
- (2) (A) The Legislature finds and declares that the provision of decent housing for all Californians is a state goal of the highest priority. The disposal of surplus state real property is a direct and substantial public purpose of statewide concern and will serve an important public purpose, including mitigating the environmental effects of state activities. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that priority be given, as specified in this section, to the disposal of surplus state real property to housing for persons and families of low or moderate income, where land is suitable for housing and there is a need for housing in the community.
- (B) Surplus state real property that has been determined by the department not to be needed by any state agency shall be offered to any local agency, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 54221, and then to nonprofit affordable housing sponsors, prior to before being offered for sale to private entities or individuals. As used in this subdivision, "nonprofit affordable housing sponsor" means any of the following:
- (i) A nonprofit corporation incorporated pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 5000) of Title 1 of the Corporations Code.
- (ii) A cooperative housing corporation which is a stock cooperative, as defined by Section 11003.2 of the Business and Professions Code.
 - (iii) A limited-dividend housing corporation.
- (C) The department, subject to this section, shall maintain a list of surplus state real property in a conspicuous place on its Internet Web site. The department shall provide local agencies and, upon request, members of the public, with electronic notification of updates to the list of properties.
- (D) To be considered as a potential priority buyer of the surplus state real property, a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor shall notify the department of its interest in the surplus

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1 state real property within 90 days of the department posting on its 2 Internet Web site the notice of the availability of the surplus state 3 real property. The local agency or nonprofit affordable housing 4 sponsor shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, 5 that the surplus state real property, or portion of that surplus state 6 real property, is to be used by the local agency or nonprofit 7 affordable housing sponsor for open space, public parks, affordable 8 housing projects, or development of local government-owned facilities. When more than one local agency expresses an interest 10 in the surplus state real property, priority shall be given to the local 11 agency that intends to use the surplus state real property for 12 affordable housing. If no agreement or transfer of title occurs, the 13 priority shall next be given to the local agency that intends to use 14 the surplus state real property for open space, public parks, or 15 development of local government-owned facilities. The sales 16 agreement shall be executed by the local agency or nonprofit 17 affordable housing sponsor within 60 days after the director 18 determines the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing 19 sponsor is to receive the surplus state real property. The sale of 20 the surplus state real property to a local agency or nonprofit 21 affordable housing sponsor pursuant to this section shall be 22 completed, and title transferred, within 60 days of the date the 23 department executes the sales agreement, or, if required by law, 24 no later than 60 days after the State Public Works Board has 25 authorized the sale. If the sale of a surplus state real property to a 26 local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor is not 27 completed within the timeframe specified in this subparagraph, 28 then the department shall proceed with the process for disposal to 29 other private entities or individuals.

(c) (1) If more than one local agency desires the surplus state real property for use as an open space, a public park, or the development of a local government-owned facility, the department shall transfer the surplus state real property to the local agency offering the highest price above fair market value. If more than one local agency desires the surplus state real property for use as an affordable housing project, the department shall transfer the surplus state real property to the local agency offering the greatest number of affordable housing units. If more than one nonprofit affordable housing sponsor desires the surplus state real property for use as an affordable housing project, the department shall

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transfer the surplus state real property to the nonprofit affordable housing sponsor offering the greatest number of affordable housing units.

- (2) If no local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor is interested, or an agreement, as provided above, is not reached, then the disposal of the surplus state real property to private entities or individuals shall be pursuant to a public bidding process designed to obtain the highest most certain return for the state from a responsible bidder, and any transaction based on such a bidding process shall be deemed to be the fair market value for the purposes of the reporting requirements pursuant to subdivision (d).
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department may sell surplus state real property, or a portion of surplus state real property, to a local agency, or to a nonprofit affordable housing sponsor if no local agency is interested in the surplus state real property, for affordable housing projects at a sales price less than fair market value if the department determines that such a discount will enable the provision of housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. Nothing shall preclude a local agency that purchases the surplus state real property for affordable housing from reconveying the surplus state real property to a nonprofit affordable housing sponsor for development of affordable housing. Transfer of title to the surplus state real property or lease of the surplus state real property for affordable housing shall be conditioned upon continued use of the surplus state real property as housing for persons and families of low and moderate income for at least 40 years and the department shall record a regulatory agreement that imposes affordability covenants, conditions, and restrictions on the surplus state real property. The regulatory agreement shall be a first priority lien on the surplus state real property and last for a period of at least 40 years, and if another state agency is lending funds for a project, a combined regulatory agreement shall be utilized. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the regulatory agreement shall not be subordinated to any other lien or encumbrance except for any federal loan program the statutes or regulations of which require a first priority lien for that federal loan.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of General Services may transfer surplus state real property to a local agency for less than fair market value if the local agency uses the

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surplus state real property for parks or open-space purposes. The deed or other instrument of transfer shall provide that the surplus state real property would revert to the state if the use changed to a use other than parks or open-space purposes during the period of 25 years after the transfer date. For the purpose of this paragraph, "open-space purposes" means the use of land for public recreation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, or conservation or use of natural resources.

- (d) Thirty days prior to executing a transaction for a sale, lease, exchange, a sale combined with an exchange, or other manner of disposition of the surplus state real property for less than fair market value or for affordable housing, or as authorized by the Legislature, the Director of General Services shall report to the chairpersons of the fiscal committees of the Legislature all of the following:
 - (1) The financial terms of the transaction.

- (2) A comparison of fair market value for the surplus state real property and the terms listed in paragraph (1).
- (3) The basis for agreeing to terms and conditions other than fair market value.
- (e) As to surplus state real property sold or exchanged pursuant to this section, the director shall except and reserve to the state all mineral deposits, as described in Section 6407 of the Public Resources Code, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the deposits. If, however, the director determines that there is little or no potential for mineral deposits, the reservation may be without surface right of entry above a depth of 500 feet, or the rights to prospect for, mine, and remove the deposits shall be limited to those areas of the surplus state real property conveyed that the director determines to be reasonably necessary for the removal of the deposits.
- (f) The failure to comply with this section, except for subdivision (d), shall not invalidate the transfer or conveyance of surplus state real property to a purchaser for value.
- (g) For purposes of this section, fair market value is established by an appraisal and economic evaluation conducted by the department or approved by the department.